TEMFORA MUTANIUR.

This has certainly once been a beautiful and happy slace—it could not be otherwise. But how sadly is it owe changed. And the deluded inhabitants will not believe that secession and rebellion have brought hom to this peas. The beauties of the surrounding emery and of the once lovely village are sadly impaired unce the coden days of peace.

And music's voice is dumb, we where the file its shrill reveille acreams, r midnight'streets re-echo to the drum.

Lat speaks of maddening strife and bloodstained fields to come.

That speaks of madening strike and processes to come.

RICHMORD,
which is still supposed to be our objective point, is some distance away, and the present difficulty appears to be what route shall we take to reach that bourne of military sepirations. That Richmond would be a more decirable place than Culpepper for the Herain establishment with the Army of the Potomac we doubt. Two Union prisoners, confined in this "city of refuge," lately returned to our live and report that the sternal city (cternally absent from us it would seem) is so fittby as to be almost uninhabitabler. For its defence, they say, there are at present three brigades of regular rebeit to ps and some battafions and companies of "Henne Guards." What prevents as from going there at once?" No newspaper correspondent can leil you, whatever may be his desire to satisfy your handable curiosity.

Every day, almost, we bear of deserters being sent back to the Army of the Potemac, and the announcement is repeated that the severest penalty of the law will be neted out against this class of offenders. We shall probably have many more such scenes as that deserted by your correspondent as having taken place in the listh inst.

Then the law against deserters was not enforced, and it was generally and naturally understood that it would not be The punishments infleted at that time for this offence seldom extended beyond the forfeture of a few mouths' pay and confinement in a guardhouse.

Although it was known that the strict legal punishment for desertion was death, yet the practice of the authorities created a law by which only the men were bound.

Mr. F. G. Chapman's Despatch.

LIBUTENANT COLONEL DAVIS RELIEVED. Lieutenant Colonel N. H. Davis, Assistant Inspectal of the Army of the Potomac at General Med marters, has been relieved and ordered to report to the regular army.

neral Warren, commanding the Second corps, sented with a sword to day—a token from his

The weather for the last week has been beautiful, and the roads are in splendid condition. The Army of the Potomec is in excellent order and healthy. There is but load last night, found it impossible to give them away.

CONSCRIPTS AND DESKRIPES ARRIVING.

WARRINGTON, Sept. 30, 1863.

NEWS FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The Union Forces in a Strong Defen-

n official despatch was received from Major Ger ecraus last night, dated yesterday afternoon.

een made by the enemy to dislodge it. sral Hooker arrived here last night .

Death of Mr. Francis J. Grund.

We take the following statement of the circumstances spected with the dath of this gentleman from the Phila-

Mr. Francis J. Grund, a well known citizen, died ver

It appears that at about eleven o clock a crow with and of music started to serenade General McClellan e serenading crowd were exceedingly noisy, and were caning and cheering alternately. Mr. Grund was a man

The serenading crowd were exceedingly nony, and were greating and cheering alternately. Mr. Grind was a man of full habit and nervous temperament consequently easily excited.

As the crowd passed his house matches were lighted, and some of the party proceeded to examine the names and numbers upon the doors. Others were yelling and greating, and cheers were given for McClellan, Woodward and other promisent democrats.

Mr. Grund, who was one of the expounders of the Age newspaper, and for several months its principal editor, became disgusted with the copperhead doctrines, left the Age, and came out boddy for the Union cause. It is well known that he delivered an address before the Union had bloodshed in New York fresh in his memory, and judging from the character and movements of the gathering in frest of his house, it was very natural that Mr. Grund should become excited and entertain fears for his life and property. No sooner were the fashes of light seen, and the cheers for Woodward heard, than Mr. Grund hastily left his house by the back door and ran all the way to the Fith Platric Police station, at Pittoenth and Locust streets. His wish there was, no doob, to claim the protection of the police, but upon his arrival at the station house he was so much exhausted by over-excitement that he could only say, in a tone almost inaudible, "Send for a doctor—bloed me".

The Huston was at one summoned, but it was too late. In ten minutes after leaving his home Mr. Grund was a corpse. His death-was caused by apoplexy, no doubt induced by alarm and evictionent.

Lieut, Paulin sent for the son of the deceased and endeavored to break the sad thelligence to him gradually; but when the young man heard of the demise of his father he fainted and dropped upon the silvensite in regard to the station house, and several hours clapsed before he recovered his seases. Mrs. Grund, when told of her husband's death, went out of her mind, and at last accounts was still invenible.

death, went out of her many settle incensible.

Coroner Conrad hold an inquest in the case this morning, but did not examine any witnesses in regard to the circumstances leading to the death of the deceased. He directed his inquiries solely to the fact that the man was dead, and omitted to ascertain the incidents leading to

directed his inquiries solely to the fact that the man was dead, and centred to accertain the incidents leading to the meancholy event.

Mr. Grand was a native of Germany, but since he came to manshoot has respect almost entirely in the United States. His age was about sixty years. For a long time he was Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger, of this city, and he has been a contributor to other papers. In 1837 he published a work called "The Americans in their Moral, Social and Political Relations," which was highly esteemed. In 1839 appeared a work called "Aristocracy in America," from the Sketch Book of a German Nobleman, eached by Francis J. Grund, which he is understood to have written.

Buring the administration of President Fierce Mr. Grund was in high favor at Washington. He also had a foreign appointment under President Buchsman, and was cossul at Hayre when the rebellion broke out. He returned soon afterwards to this country, and when the Age newspaper was saided in this city he was its editor. A short time ago he withdrow from that establishment, because, being a war democrat, his options differed from those of his associates and the line of policy marked out for the paper. On Monday evening last he made a long and very able Union speech at the Union League, and appeared to be in perfect heaith.

He was a man of great and varied ability, and most extensive information. His English, both in conversation and writing, was so good that no one would ever have suspected that he was a foreigner. He leaves a widow and one son.

Personni Intelligence.
The widow of Senator Douglas is in Washington.
Colonel Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, has reurned to Washington after a brief absence to the front.

Coponi Powners, and the a brief absence to the front. Thurlow Weed is in Beston.

Rear Admiral Sir Alexander and Lady Miles and suite are stopping at the Revoort House.

General Barry, of the United States Army, Hon. R. E. Fenton, of New York, Hon. A. W. Clark, of Watertown; H. Griswold, of Hardford, and J. L. Talcott, et Baffale, are stopping at the Aster Bouse.

Dr. Charles McMillan, Lieutenant McQuiston and H. F. Picking, of the United States Navy, and Robert Farmer, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Briganier General Gibbin, of the United Funice Army; Captain Famuel Brooks, of the Steamship City of Washington; Rev. W. C. Leverett, of Newport, R. L., and F. K. and Ries Keedall, of Lake George, are stopping at the Everett House.

PHILADELPHIA, Cept. 30, 1863.
The naise of five-twenties to day amounted to \$1,101,050;
the heaviest sale for two months. Deliveries of bonds are

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

Immense Popular Demonstration at the Cooper Institute.

The Hall Entirely Too Limited for the Audience.

ASTOR PLACE OVERFLOWING.

Three Stands for Speakers in the Open Air.

Big Guns, Calcium Lights, Skyrockets and Music.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT ON DECK.

Cheers for "That Brave Old Salamander."

Speeches of Senator Morgan, Vice President Hamlin, General John Cochrane, Admiral Farragut, Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois ; Hon. Mr. Hahn, of Louisiana, and Martin J. Townsend, of Troy.

Another Ovation to Commedore Parragut.

THE SAILOR'S SPEECH.

amphitheatre, where the masses can assemble in periods of national trial or of great public excitement. The hall the 2d of September. The meeting was announced for half-past seven o'clock. At seven the house was filled;

oticed the following:-

In time of war the government is hearty and zealous support of the win the common enemy.—John A. Dix.

with Trailors.

ance into the hall. Here there were three stands pre band stationed on the balcony animated the audience

short station on the balance, as when there there were the stated for address political with appropriating mass. A piece of orderance ocasion-side people in the in-thorder, and review and the content of the Committee of the part about every good with a proposal part was no decorated the content of the Committee of the Committee

ticket during this unnetural war, unting all in one political organization for the defence and maintenance of the government. This would indeed be what it ought to be. Country paramount to party. For this I have hoped, and for this I have labored. But the time is not far distant when there will be but two parties to this contest—one in favor of the country and the other against it. These occupying doubtful positions will gradually dissippear from all public consideration. (Theers.) These is a range of mountains in New Hampebire of difficult and angerous ascent, from which only partial and unsatisfactory views can be obtained, while high above them, towering in wonderful sublimity, rests Mount Washington, from the top of which can be viewed the beauty and grandeur of the Creator's works. (A voice—"Three cheers for Washington.") Not a few of the adherents of a once great and powerful political organization occupy a position equivalent only the beauty and the country demands that they take a higher political standpoint. It is to be wished that they would ascend Mount Washington and breathe its purer atmosphere, plant the American flag upon its topmost peak, and, if any man undertakes to "haul it down, shoot him on the spot." ("Three cheers for General Diz.") From this high and Bris position they will be able to cooperate in re-

ARSOLUTIONS.

Mr. E. DELAPIRLO ENTRE, United States District Attorney, read the following series of recelutions:—

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the action of the Union State Convention, and will de everything in our power to give effect to the principles there set forth, and to elect the candidates put in nomination for the State offices to be filled at the coming election.

Resolved, That we regard this election as one of paramount importance, assumuch as it will decide whether the State of New York is to stand by the national government in its endeavors to restore the Union by suppressing the rebellion, or whether its immense influence shall be devoted to crippling the government by defeating its war measures, and thus giving indirect but most effectual aid to the rebels in arms against life authority.

Resolved, That we are in favor of peace at the earliest moment when it can be restored consistently with the national honor, the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the constitution over every foot of the national domain; and that, insamuch as such a peace can be secured in no other way, we arge a vigorous and determined prosecution of the war, and piedge correctives to sustain the government in whatever measures it may find necessary for the reinforcement of the Union armice and the final triumph of the Union cause.

Resolved, That in the recent victories of the Union troops we hall the proofs of the military skind our generals and the consummate valor of the citizen solders of the republic, and we tender to them the heartfelt thanks of the people of the State of New York, and piedge them the undying remembrance of their children to the latest generation.

Resolved, That we concur most heartily in the declaration of Congress and of the Executive, that this war is waged solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the authorizing the suspension of the habes corpus, and the constitution, and the residual for the prompt and permanent restoration of the authorizing the suspe

LETTERS PROM SECRETARY SEWARD, GENERAL DIX

among others received by the committee:

LETTER FROM THE HON, W.M. R. SEWARD.

DEFARMENT OF STATE, }

WASHINGTON, SEPL 22, 1882 }

GENTLEMEN:—1 regret that I caused sceene your kind invitation to speak in New York for the Union. Until the present crisis, the Union has been maintained without real solicitude about either soldiers, seemen of treesure. New that these are contributed so bounti'ully and so cheerfully, God forbid that the Inion should perial for want of the first and most necessary element of national life—voters. I have the choor to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

TO H. SMITH, JOHN KREER, J. E. ARE, S. SHOOR, A. M.
PALMER, S. I. HELL, SAMUE, SINCLAIR, JOHN FIGH, Committee of the Union Central Committee of New York.

LETTER OF THE ROW. JOHN A. DIX.

SENTLEMEN.—I have no time to attend or address poli-

are using their influence both directly and indirectly in preventing the consummation of that peace! (A veice, "Seymour," and hieses for Seymour.) (Another voice—"Booby Brooks.") To not speak that name: it is one of God's providences that the creature was born in Maine; but, gentlemen, do not blame us, we could not belp it. (Laughter) if we had had the ordering of it, it would have been otherwise. (Laughter and applause.) I was brought up in the party thewcalled itself a democratic party, and upon my word if I were to look round now to discover it I would be precisely in the condition of the man with a team who fell asleep in the street. The reguish boys had detached the borses from the wagen, and when he woke up he came to the sage conclusion that he had lost his horses or found a wagen—he dddn't know which. (Laugh-

(Applause.) We down it to the good mothers and the kind learted sisters whose hasbands and whose wives have gone forth to the conflict. We owe it to the character of our institutions, because, if they go down meternal night, as the last effort for free government in the world. We owe it to the past-from all the considerations that cumulate upon us in the age past. We owe it to the past-from all the considerations that cumulate upon us in the age past. We owe it to the meaning of the future that in this day of our country's trials we do our duty like men, and wee, we be unto these of us who fail to do that duty. (Applause.) We had a class of men in this country in that struggle which resulted in the establishment of our government known as tories. They were unaported tories compared with these men to-day. But still not the distant previnces of the kast. You had a class of men in the distant previnces of the kast. You had a class of men in the world list entering hote of civil and political trust, until they ceased to exist as a party—and let ms tell you that the men who to day join hands with the rebeis in the isouth will meet hereafter the accumulated judgments that were visited upon the tories of the Revolution and the federal party of 1812 and they will go down to their graves unwept, unbonored and unsang. (Applause.) I cannot for a single moment believes min additional to the calling the provides this noisy strile let an armistic be predated; let the accumulated judgments that she will send the cheering note of victory to encourage your troops in the field, as to discourage the rebels who are in arms against them. I cannot for a single moment believes that on the night which shall croom your election but what the cheering note of victory to encourage your troops in the field, as to discourage the rebels who are in arms against them. I cannot for a single moment believes that on the distinct that the cheering note of victory to encourage your troops in the field, as to discourage the rebels who are in arms ag

Scheller, the state of the stat